

Test 2

	A	B	C
1	_____ recommended by the Modern Language Association for preparing scholarly manuscripts and student research papers. It concerns itself with the mechanics of writing, such as punctuation, quotation, and documentation of sources.		Distinguishing Theme from Topic
2	A _____ is a statement that can be proven true (or false) with some objective standard. An _____ is a statement that a person believes to be true but it cannot be measured against an objective standard		Drawing Conclusions
3	A contrast between what is expected and what actually exists or happens. _____ involves the tension that arises from the discrepancy, either between what one says and what one means (verbal _____), between what a character believes and what a reader knows (dramatic _____), or between what occurs and what one expects to occur (situational _____). Exaggeration, sarcasm, and understatement are techniques writers use to express _____.		Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences
4	A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.		Euphemisms
5	A passage or segment taken from a text. The length of the _____ may be a phrase, a sentence, a paragraph, or an entire chapter.		Evaluate
6	A reasonable conclusion is based on data or evidence. _____ occurs when the conclusion is not supported by the data. Three common types of _____ reasoning are: Overgeneralization, or drawing a conclusion based on too little data; Illogical conclusion, or making an inference that is not supported by data; and personal bias, or basing conclusions on opinion rather than information.		Evidence to Support a Claim
7	A special kind of inference that involves not reading between the lines but reading beyond the lines. The reader combines what he or she already knows with information from the text. Readers can _____ from stated facts or facts they infer and then combine all the facts to support their _____.		Excerpt
8	An expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its word or phrase parts.		Fact versus Opinion
9	Casual tone with references to first person and may use cliché's or idioms.		Faulty Reasoning
10	Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences		Formal Tone
11	Examples: SWEEPING GENERALIZATION, HASTY GENERALIZATION, FAULTY ANALOGY, APPEAL TO IGNORANCE, FALSE DILEMMA, DAMNING THE SOURCE, BEGGING THE QUESTION, APPEAL TO AUTHORITY, APPEAL TO TRADITION, APPEAL TO THE CROWD, STRAW MAN, SLIPPERY SLOPE, APPEALING TO EXTREMES, RED HERRING.		Idioms
12	Facts, information, or quotes from a source to _____.		Implied Main Idea
13	Main idea not directly stated in a piece of writing of any type.		Inference

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14	Special words or expressions that are used by a particular profession or group and are difficult for others to understand.		Informal Tone
15	The _____ is the most important idea expressed in a piece of writing. It may be the central idea of an entire work or a thought expressed in the topic sentence of a paragraph. The implied _____ is the _____ of a passage or an article that is not directly stated but formed from what is suggested by an author from the supporting details.		Irony
16	The act or process of deriving logical conclusions from premises known or assumed to be true; the conclusions drawn from this process.		Jargon
17	The main difference between _____ is that _____ is the central idea, or the perception conveyed through the writing while the _____ is the <u>subject</u> treated or presented in writing. _____s explain what the story is about whereas _____s explain why the story is written.		Logical Fallacies
18	To form opinions about what is read. Through this process readers may develop their own ideas about characters and events.		Main Idea (stated or implied)
19	Use of analogy, use of example/detail, proof by absurdity or contradiction, and use of sources of authority.		Methods of Argument
20	Writing for an academic audience with _____ language, avoiding contractions, first person, “you,” and keeping the focus of the writing on the subject.		MLA Style